the hind foot, peculiar to Mexico; some writers consider it to be only a local variety. The genus is peculiar for having no zygomatic arch to the skull.

Dr. Holbrook observes that "this Tortoise is found from one extremity of the United States to the other, even as far north as Maine, south as far as Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama, and west as far as the Missouri river." He says, "It is entirely a land animal; indeed it is so bad a swimmer that it will drown at the end of a few days if thrown into water. In the Southern States it is always found in dry places, and is very numerous in the immense pine-forests of that country, and is hence frequently called pine-barren Terrapin, or *cooter*, by the negroes (a word probably of African origin, and applied to some similar animal). It feeds on insects, crickets, &c., and, according to Leconte, on fungous plants, as the *Clavaria* &c. When in confinement (and it can easily be domesticated), it eats readily whatever is offered, as bread, potatoes, apples, &c."

16. TERRAPENE AMBOINENSIS, *Merrem.*

Tab. XXIII.

Cuora amboinensis, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 21.

Hab. Amboina, Gilolo, Borneo, Batchian, Booro, and Santang.

The heads vary much in shape in the different specimens from the same locality: in some males they are very broad; in others, male and female specimens, the heads are much narrower.

17. CYCLEMYS ORBICULATA, *Bell.*

Tab. XXIV. & XXV.

Cyclemys dhor, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 23.

Hab. Java.

The lower figure on Tab. XXV. agrees with the specimens in the British Museum; it represents the lobes of the sternum, especially the hinder one, narrower than the thorax, leaving a space for the legs to come out, as is the case with all the Museum specimens. The upper figure of the underside, which probably belongs to the perfect animal figured on the other Plate, is peculiar for the great width and broad rounded form of the front and hinder lobes of the sternum, so as to leave scarcely any opening in the thorax. I have never seen a specimen which agrees with these figures; and it will probably be one from some other part of India, which has not yet made its appearance in the Museum.

"They are found in the hill-streams in Pegu, Birmah; some men, especially the Karens, being very expert in detecting their haunts, which are much the same as those of the soft Turtles (Trionycidæ)."

"This species is pretty common in the hill-streams of Pegu and Tenasserim. It is active in its movements; and the flesh is excellent. The stomachs of many which I have opened have contained vegetable matters and the fruit of *Ficus glomerata* or other figs. The eggs are elongate-oval or, rather, cylindrical, very large for the animal, and four in number."—Theobald.

18. EMYS SPINOSA, *Bell.*

Tab. XXVI. & XXVII. (old and young).

Geoemyda spinosa, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 25.

Hab. Penang, Sumatra, Borneo, Camboja, and Pegu.

The males of these animals have a concave sternum like the Land Tortoises. The eggs are large, elongate; they are deposited a few at a time in holes of about 9 inches deep in the most unfrequented parts of the forest.

19. EMYS GUTTATA, *Schweigger.*

Tab. XXVIII. (upper and under sides).

Geoclemmys guttata, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 27.

Hab. North America.

According to Holbrook this species, like *Emys picta*, is widely extended. Leconte, who is a good authority, says "over the whole United States."

I have observed it from the Atlantic border, from lat. 43° to Florida, but have never seen a specimen from the Western or South-western States.

It is timid and gentle and can easily be domesticated. It lives in ponds, brooks, and rivers, feeding on such animals as it can seize, as tadpoles, young frogs, &c. It takes to the land frequently in search of food, devouring earthworms, crickets, grasshoppers, &c.

20. EMYS SCABRA, "*Linn.*"

Tab. XXIX. & XXX.

Rhinoclemmys scabra, Gray, Cat. Sh. Rept. Suppl. p. 30.

Hab. South America.

The eggs are of a peculiar form, being long oval. The head is black, with a red spot on each side of the nose and on the occiput, and a sinuous and urn-shaped band over the orbits and temples. In the streak on the head the figure is different from any specimen that I have seen; and I therefore propose to call it, provisionally, *Rhinoclemmys Bellii*.